

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903.

三拜禮

號八月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED " 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND " 9,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LD.

HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1903. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
Sterling Reserve \$15,500,000
Silver Reserve \$5,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
H. E. TOMKINS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
C. Michelau, Esq.
H. Schubart, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
HONGKONG—J. R. M. SMITH.
SHANGHAI—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1903. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
Board of Directors—
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. J. Scott Harston, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5 %
Hongkong, 12th May, 1903. [15]

THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Tael 5,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin. Calcutta. Hankow.
Tientsin. Tsingtau (Kiautschou).

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.
DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. FIGGE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16] Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

(AMERICAN BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$1,180,000

Gold \$7,180,000
Head Office—NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
33 and 35, Lombard Street, E.C.
F. C. Bishop, Manager, Eastern Department.

LONDON BANKERS:
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, DES VŒUX ROAD.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Accounts at 2 1/2 per annum.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

E. F. GROS,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1902. [10]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid in, Gold \$4,000,000, £820,000
Surplus (Reserve) Gold \$4,000,000, £820,000

Total, Gold \$8,000,000, £1,640,000
Capital and Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000, £2,055,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

The Corporation buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business. Money received on Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposit as follows:

For 12 months, 4 1/2 per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 1/2 " "

HONGKONG BRANCH:
20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
CHARLES R. SCOTT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1903. [100]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Shanghai Tael.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies:
CANTON. PEKING.
CHEFOO. PENANG.
CHINKIANG. SINGAPORE.
CHUNKING. TIENTSIN.
HANKOW.

THE Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
3 1/2 per annum Fixed Deposits for 3 months.
4 1/2 " " " 6 " "
5 1/2 " " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

T. P. COCHRANE,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. [10]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MANILA H. G. H. Lewellin, R.N.R.	About 10th July	Freight and Passage.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI and KUBE. (Passing through the Inland Sea)	PALAWAN J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 10th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	BENGAL A. L. Valentini	About 16th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c.	BALLARAT F. R. Summers	Noon, 18th July	See Special Advertisement.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY (Calling at Penang if sufficient inducement offers)	PEKIN C. R. Longden, R.N.R.	Noon, 13th July	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PREUSSEN	THURSDAY, 9th July.
HAMBURG	THURSDAY, 23rd July.
PRINZ HEINRICH	THURSDAY, 6th August.
SACHSEN	THURSDAY, 20th August.
KIAUTSCHOU	THURSDAY, 3rd September.
BAYERN	THURSDAY, 17th September.
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY, 30th September.
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY, 14th October.
ROON	WEDNESDAY, 28th October.

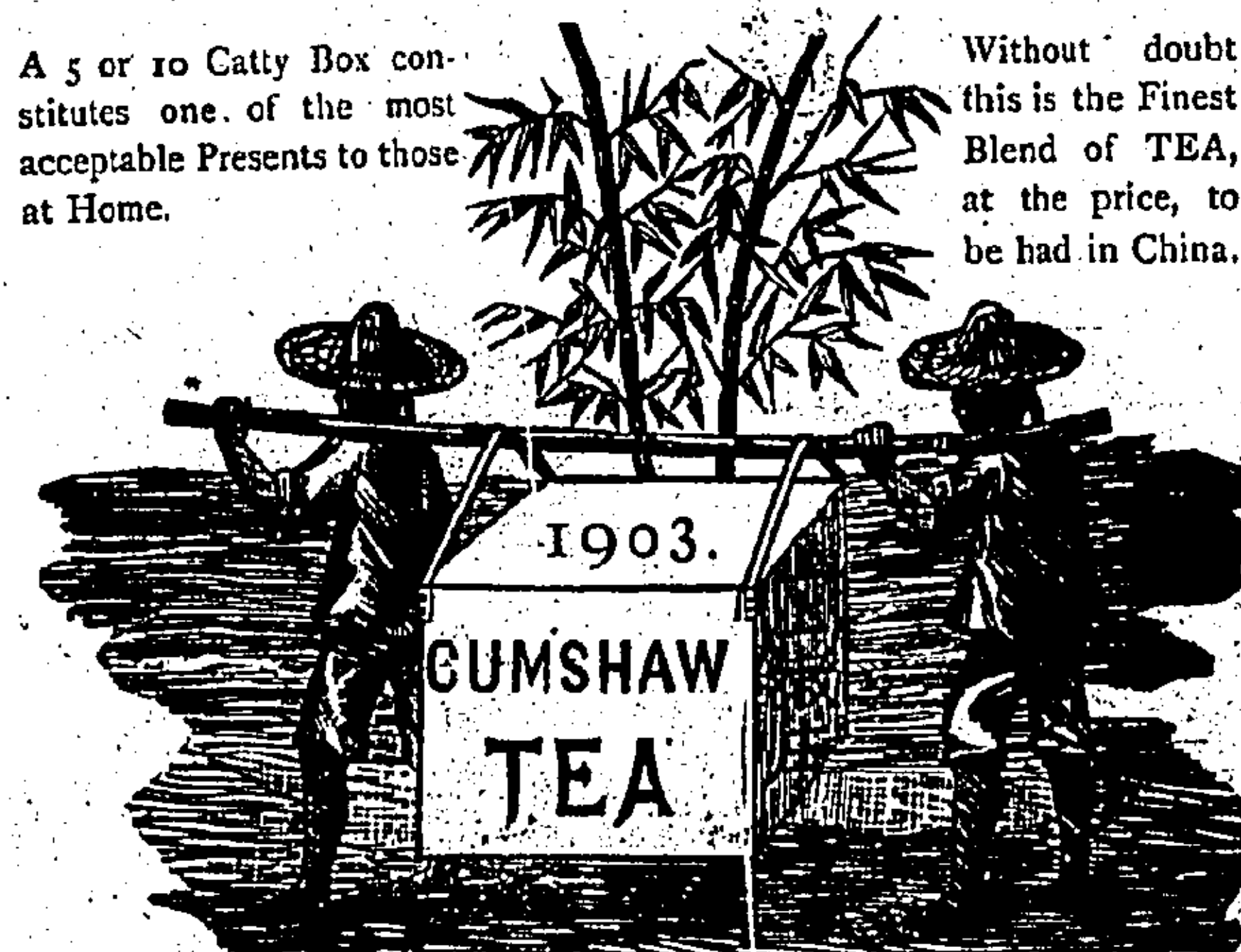
ON THURSDAY, the 9th day of July, 1903, at Noon, the Steamship "PREUSSEN," of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Prehn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on TUESDAY, the 7th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardsesses. Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS. [563c]

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED
FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES.
Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom.
Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00. [730c]

GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL, KOWLOON.

R. F. DALY,
Manager.

J. W. OSBORNE,
Proprietor.

MACAO HOTEL

(Late HING KEE HOTEL.)

This FAVOURITE and LONG ESTABLISHED Hotel is situated on the SEA-FRONT commanding a MAGNIFICENT VIEW of the Harbour and adjacent islands, and is open to the COOL SOUTHERLY BREEZES in Summer.
The BED-ROOMS are LARGE, COOL, AIRY, WELL-VENTILATED and HANDSOMELY FURNISHED. The CUISINE is EXCELLENT and under direct EUROPEAN supervision.
PIC-NIC, SHOOTING or BOATING parties specially catered for. A commodious and comfortable stern-wheel HOUSE-BOAT, with sleeping accommodation for six passengers and EVERY CONVENIENCE, is provided for the use of visitors AT REASONABLE RATES.
A MILITARY BAND PLAYS in the Gardens, close to the Hotel, three times a week.
SEA BATHING.

STEAMER to and from Macao, every MORNING and AFTERNOON.

WM. FARMER,
Proprietor.
G. JORDAN,
Manager.

Intimations.

"I hear they want more"

BOVRIL

Bovril
gives strength and sustenance.

Used as a drink, BOVRIL stimulates, exhilarates, and "comforts." It also strengthens, sustains, and invigorates.

Used in the kitchen, BOVRIL makes more palatable and nourishing every dish to which it is added.

JAPAN COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE: 1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH: 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH: PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maidsuru, Kure, Shimomoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Miike, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A I Codes).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamanashi and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotani, Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibara and other Coals.
N. INUZUKA, Manager, Hongkong, [563c]

THE DISTILLERS' Co., LIMITED.

GIN. WHISKY.
"OLD TOM" Per Doz. - \$16.50
"DRY" Per Doz. - \$9.00

SOLE AGENTS:
H. PRICE & Co.,
12, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1903. [1952c]

AQUARIUS



MINERAL WATER
SILENT WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
LITHIA WATER
GINGER BEER (STONE BOTTLES)

All the Company's Waters are manufactured from TREBLE-DISTILLED water—nothing can be purer. Mere FILTRATION IS QUITE INEFFECTUAL for destroying the worst organisms that water may contain.

SOLE AGENTS:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

16, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903. [12]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

(ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.)

CODE ADDRESS: "YOSEMITE."

35 BEDROOMS EXCELLENTLY FURNISHED. BATH TO EACH ROOM. DINING ROOM AND CUISINE UNDER STRICT SUPERVISION.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN WINES, SPIRITS AND BEERS.

POOL AND BILLIARDS.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND MANILA NEWSPAPERS IN FILE.

TERMS.—\$4.00 to \$7.00 per day. \$65 to \$120 per month.

JAS. D. M. CAMERON,
Manager. [555c]

Hongkong, 5th May, 1903.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

31, 33, 40 and 41, NORTH SOOCHOW ROAD—SHANGHAI.

PLEASANT AND CENTRAL SITUATION, FACING SOUTH.

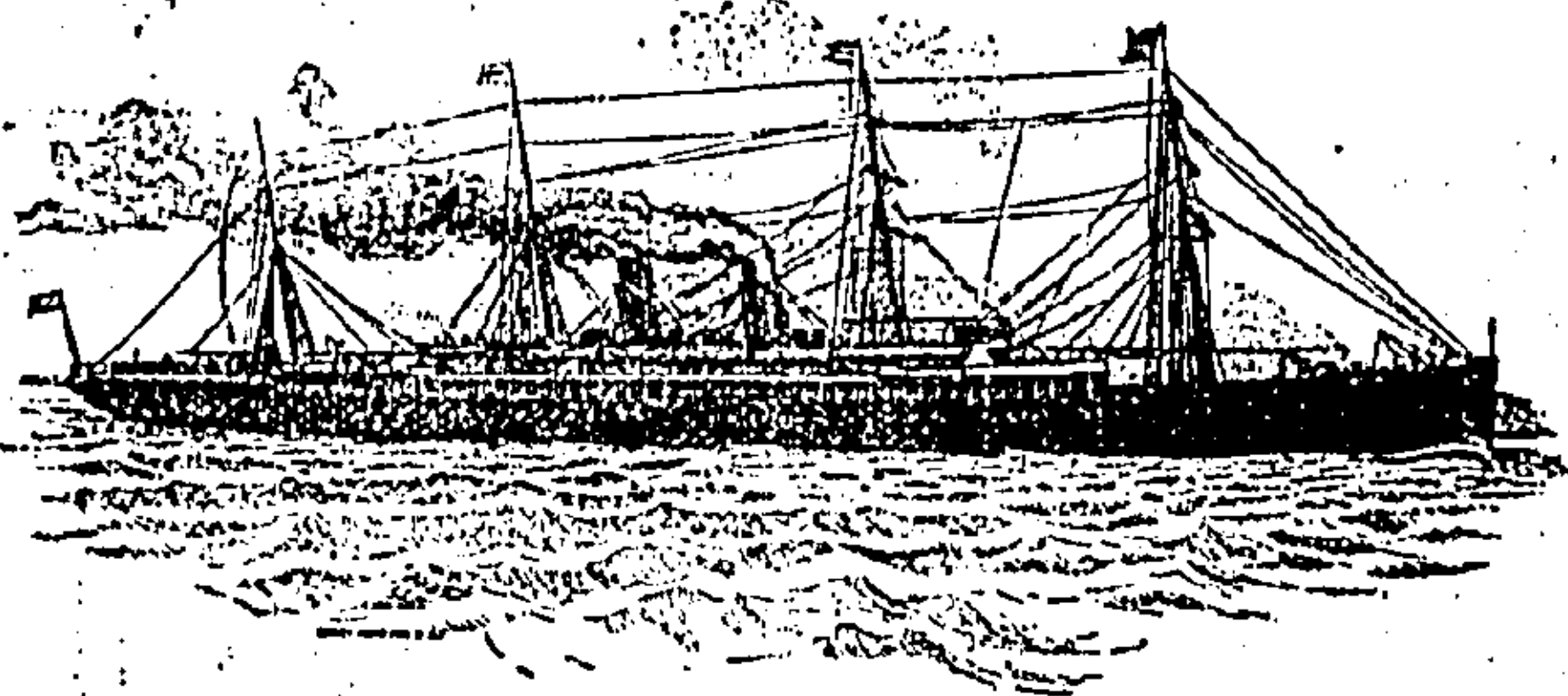
THIS HIGH-CLASS BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT has Well-furnished Rooms by the Day or Month.
Telegraphic Address: "MARLBOROUGH" Telephone: No. 580.
Shanghai, 6th June, 1903. Mrs. NAZER. [174c]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902. [19]

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"KOREA"	TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.
"GABRIO"	FRIDAY, 4th August, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	FRIDAY, 14th August, at Noon.
"CHINA"	SATURDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.
"DORIC"	TUESDAY, 1st September, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	TUESDAY, 8th September, at Noon.
"SIBERIA"	WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via AMOY, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (First-class only) to European Ports, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN PORTS, Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companies' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 29th August.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 12th August.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 23rd September.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 7th October.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882 "	WEDNESDAY, 4th November.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 18th November.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 "	WEDNESDAY, 16th December.
"TARTAR"	4,425 "	WEDNESDAY, 30th December.

The magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE in 97 Hours. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Piddar's Street.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1903.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, ORRTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	17th July. Freight.
WURZBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	29th July. Freight and Passengers.
BADENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	12th August. Freight.
SITHONIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	26th August. Freight.
Hildebrandt	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	9th August. Freight and Passengers.
KONIGSBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	23rd Sept. Freight.
ANDALUSIA	NEW YORK (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	about middle of August.
ARABIA	NEW YORK Via SUEZ CANAL.	

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN"	2,363 tons.	Captain H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,338 "	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATHAN"	2,350 "	A. W. Nixon.
"HANKOW"	2,073 "	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,860 "	J. J. Lousius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at about 7 A.M., 10 A.M. and 6 P.M., except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and 10 A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.

Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNG SHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. as per special Schedule. } Sunday Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7.30 A.M. } excepted.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNG SHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7.30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 569 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.
S.S. "NANAM," 588 tons, B. Branch.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

Intimations.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. Net 45 0/3 per Cask ex
Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net 33 0/3 per Bag ex
Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

MACWEEN, FRICKEL & CO.

have undertaken the Sole Agency in
Hongkong for



A Pure LAGER BEER excellently
Suitable for Hot Climates.

A Refreshing Beverage.

\$16.00 per case of 8 doz. pts.
or
\$2.00 per doz.

3, Duddell Street,
Hongkong.
18th June, 1903.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTOR AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1904.

TUBORG BEER.

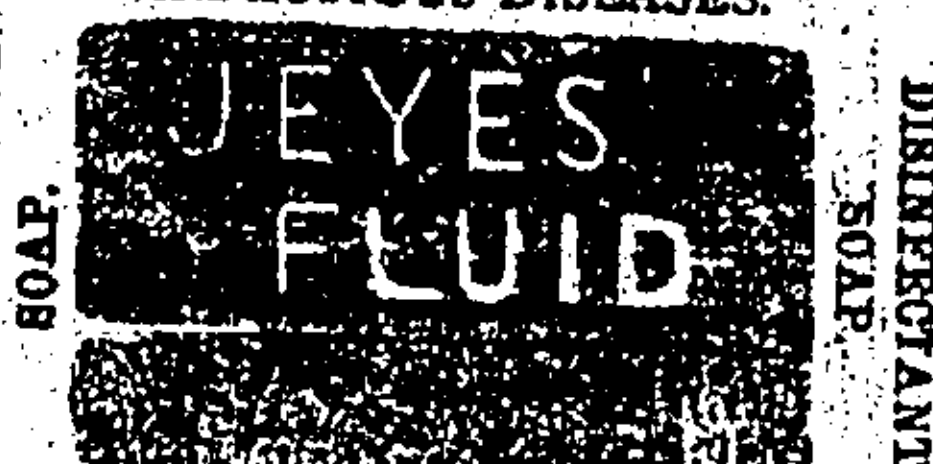
A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER
guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

DENTISTRY.

SUI SANG,
(Lately Practising with Dr. I. SAKATA),
DENTIST,
No. 26, Connaught Road Central,
Hongkong, 9th February, 1903.

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE BRITISH and
MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this
Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn
at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners
of His Majesty's Treasury, London, will be
received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay
Department, until 11 A.M., on FRIDAY,
the 10th July, 1903.

The Tenders to state the total amount (in
Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which
each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be
issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed
covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster,
Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders
for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the
Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on
application.

W. G. S. BENSON,
Major, A.P.D.,
H.M. Treasury Chest Officer.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Fletcher Street,
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

NOTICE.

ON the 9th and 10th instant on which
the "CHINESE GRAND PROCESSION
takes place at Macao, the S.S. "WING
CHAI" will leave there for Hongkong at
7 P.M.

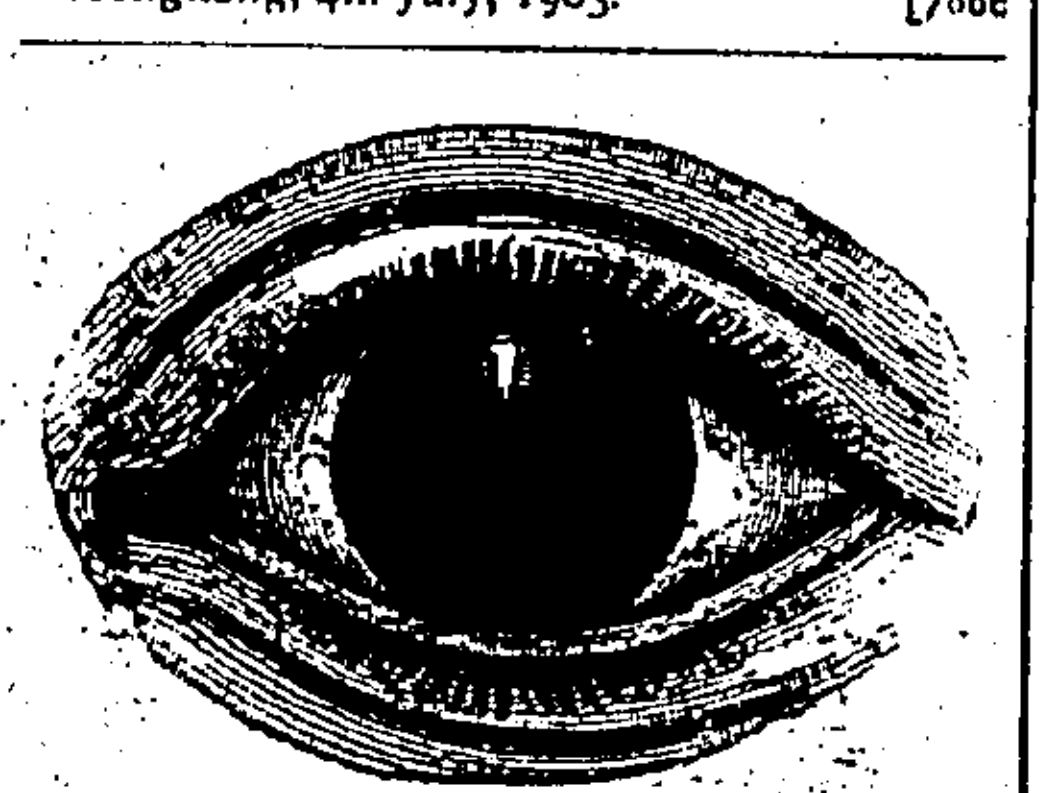
No Gambling will be allowed on Board our
ship.

SAM WANG & CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

WANTED.

HOUSE or THREE ROOMS FUR-
NISHED or UNFURNISHED.

Apply
"OMRAH,"
C/o This Office
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.



J. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.

SIGHT TESTED.

LENSES for the correction of Astigmatism
ground on the premises.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses in all styles
and metals.

Consulting Room:
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel with
entrance through store of R. Houghton Tailor.

DAVID BENJAMIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1903.

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWEL-
LERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S
KODAKS AND FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.
"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE YEARS"
guarantee given to every purchaser.

THE MANAGER,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of
Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Dock-
ing and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work,
and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by
Lloyds' surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of
Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable
of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge
Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be
guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that
of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A I and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573e

THEY HAVE ARRIVED



Do you know
that HEINZ SWEET PICKLES are known
throughout the world for their delicate aromatic
flavor and distinctive virtues?

THE MUTUAL STORES,
25, Des Vœux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1903.

[553e

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAN TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

[1

THE CONNAUGHT HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL SITUATED NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL
OFFICES. EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Special Rates for Tourists.
Launch Service for Guests.

For Terms, apply to

THE MANAGER.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1902.

[1339e

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that
the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,
VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,
The Price of which has been reduced to
FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,
CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

[954c]

CHINESE AMERICAN COMMERCIAL
COMPANY.

司公英華
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
MANUFACTURERS.

THE Company's OFFICES are established
at Nos. 20 and 21, CONNAUGHT
ROAD opposite DOUGLAS PIER.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1903.

[543e

MEE CHEUNG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
TOP FLOOR OF ICE HOUSE, IN
"Ice House Road."

IS now in a position, in his New and Com-
modious Premises, to eclipse, as heretofore,
ALL PHOTOGRAPHIC ART PRACTICED
in the Colony or in any part of the Far East.
GROUPS AND VIEWS
a specialty.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902.

[45

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no
change has been made in the Rates of
Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph and
they are warned against paying more than
TEN CENTS (10c.) per Single Copy.
THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903.

FINE DELICIOUS AND JUICY
CALIFORNIAN MUSK MELONS!

AMERICAN WATER MELONS!

AND

HIGH CLASS VEGETABLES IN
SEASON,
FRESH DAILY.

Can be obtained from
CHING SHAN CHAN,
No. 42

HOW BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE MADE RUSSIA.

To those who know something of the expansion of Russia, how she has become a Great Power, and how the Romanoffs have risen the "Situation in the Far East," which has been the leading line in the newspapers for so many months, affords a strange object lesson in the art of irony. Juggling with mysterious treaties manipulating solemn-looking Oriental, who inevitably recall Bret Harte—the Czar stands on Chinese soil, obdurate even defiant. He has outwitted our statesmen at every turn. He pooh-poohs those whose ancestors were expert diplomats when his own were barbaric, he bamboozles the British, his shadow dogs us at every step in the East just as Napoleon did eighty years ago, when the mere mention of Bonaparte was used to terrify the baby Britisher in the cradle. But there is this difference France owed us nothing in those days; rather we were the debtors. For had she not given us a new mode of life, when she sent William from Normandy, to say nothing of many a Princess—and principle. But Russia is the Russia we know, because we have shown her the way. Till we took her in hand, not officially perhaps, but none the less practically—Russia was but a vast conglomerate of hordes of unprincipled tribes. Britain helped to unify them all under the master touch of Peter, and having drilled his armies, and created his navy Britain helped him to extend in every direction, crushing the Turk on the South-West, solidifying the frontier on the West, and pushing far East. In short Britain forged a sword, and put it into the Czar's ambitious hand; and now he threatens to wield it for our own chastisement if he can. He is annexing our methods of expansion, menacing here, and defying there; putting us to infinite expense in keeping a great army on the frontier of our Indian Empire, and paring China, on a Slav scheme, so that we have to look to it lest our prestige in the East be crippled.

This is the chronic significance of the present crisis which a knowledge of Russia's evolution suggests, and it is all the more ironical because this year happens to be the two hundredth anniversary of Peter the Great's visit to England, and his carrying off of five hundred Britishers to help him build his Empire. The Scot was among the first to invade Russia. Equipped with a magnificent system of cheap education, but offering few opportunities for the ultimate manipulation of these advantages—Scotland had to send her youths over the length and breadth of Europe. England was too antagonistic in its aims as yet to utilise this raw material, so the Scot went elsewhere. France with him. The German States gladly availed themselves of his services, and the great religious struggles naturally absorbed the military energies of a people ever prone to dwell on dialectics. Russia, inchoate as it was, did not escape his notice. The influx began in the reign of Ivan "the Terrible" (1531-1584) when history teems with Brucers, Gordons, Leslies, Hamiltons, Carmichaels and Dalzielis. Some settled permanently in Russia, and founded families whose names survive in strangely perverted forms. Thus Hamilton became Khromov, whilst the great poet Lermontov who died in 1841 pointed to a Scotch ancestor, Lermont. One of the most notable Britishers in the making of Russia was undoubtedly Patrick Gordon, of whom his great clansman Byron wrote:

Then you've General Gordon
Who girded his sword on
To serve with a Muscovite Master,
To help him to polish
A nature so owlish.

They thought shaving heads a disaster. The house of Gordon is divided into two great sections, legitimate and natural. This Patrick belonged to the latter, which has given birth to Lord Aberdeen's family, his father owning a small estate in the North called Auchleuchries. Young Patrick Gordon once wrote "aliens are scarcely employed in England so that foreign service becomes a necessity." Russia was only too glad to take the men England despised. This Gordon found himself in the Swedish Army fighting the Protestant cause of Gustavus, though he himself was a staunch Catholic. After an adventurous career, now under the colours of Poland, he entered the Russian Army in 1661 to serve Czar Alexis, finding many of his countrymen with such characteristic names as Douglas, Airth, Keith, Burent, Stuart and Menzies installed as officers. From that year to his death 38 years later he assisted materially in making Russia the great Power she indisputably is today. It was not a pleasant task. He found the Russians half barbaric. He, and other foreign devils, who had come to civilise were looked upon at best as scarcely Christians, and by the plebeian as mere pagans. Gordon spent the first year of his in Russia, warning against the Turks and Tartars, rising to be a Lieut-General; but it was not until the advent of Peter the Great that the tenacious Scot's ability was fully recognised. The Greek Church opposed Gordon as a heretic, but Peter defied the Church, and set aside all prejudice against foreigners for none knew better than Russia must be civilized from without. Thus when Peter went to London two hundred years ago he not only saw our methods, but he annexed a little army of the men who practised them. He managed to get some excellent soldiers, for the Stuart sympathies of the military classes of England had driven many our best soldiers into exile. It was Gordon who publicly congratulated Peter in the name of the army on the birth of poor Alexis. It was Gordon who really took Arvo. It was Gordon who saved Peter from the mutinous Stralitzes in 1698, and indeed our chief knowledge of this conspiracy is due to Gordon's autobiography which is one of the great national documents of Russia, and has been translated into German but only partly into English. When Gordon died in 1699

Peter felt his loss intensely, and gave him a gorgeous funeral in Moscow, whilst he also took both his sons, and his son-in-law, the Jacobite plotter Alexander Gordon, into the army.

Then Peter went to Ireland for another remarkable General, and found Peter Lacy, who came of a family of ubiquitous fighters. Lacy's father and two of his brothers had fallen for France. He himself at the age of thirteen helped King James to defend Limerick and after having served Poland was selected by Peter out of a hundred officers to train Russian troops. Lacy commenced as a major in Colonel Bruce's regiment, but soon got a regiment of his own composed of Russian nobles armed and horsed at their own expense. He helped Peter to reduce the Cossack Chief Mazepa at Pultowa, 1709, and subsequently fought the Swedes, Danes, and Turks, extending Russia's sphere of influence the whole time. His promptness in suppressing a meeting of the Russian Guards saved St. Petersburg, and probably the Empire.

But Peter had even greater dreams than the reform of his army—he was equally keen on the Navy and to this end he employed many a Britisher. One of these was Thomas Gordon, a Scot who had left our Navy owing to his close friendship with the Pretender, who was perpetually urging him to induce Peter to invade England. Gordon was 57 when he quitted England, but Peter at once made him a Rear Admiral, and ultimately Governor of Cronstadt. Far greater than Gordon, however, was another Scot, Samuel Grieg, who left Fife to fight our battle in France. In 1763, he entered the Russian Navy and in seven years was a Rear Admiral. He remodelled the Russian Navy from top to bottom, disciplining the crews and educating the officers, and he also gave Russia his son who was a midshipman at birth and rose to be a Rear Admiral. It is to him Russia owes its Black Sea Fleet and strange to say his son, representing the third generation, opposed us from the Russian side during the Crimean War, distinguishing himself at the siege of Sebastopol. Another of Peter's great discoveries was a Gloucester man, John Parry, an engineer. In our Navy he lost his arm in 1690 engaging a French privateer. Peter met him in England, engaged him on the spot as comptroller of maritime works at a salary of £300 a year, which during 14 years he drew only once. For this is one of the strange things about the absorption of British brains by Russia. She will give almost anything on generous impulse but hates to pay on her just debts or legitimate contracts.

There are dozens of British either directly or indirectly in Russian service to-day; many of them legitimately and honourably, the less said about the others the better. That Russia has gone as far as not only Great Britain, but other Powers in the East, feel disposed to allow her is indisputable. Whether she will exercise discretion is a matter which can be more safely discussed when we see the outcome of current events.—N. C. D. News.

THE ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.

PIANO CLEARANCE SALE.

THIS SEASON'S PIANOS, as under, must be sold to make room for New Stock. 100 Pianos to arrive about October.

SQUIRE (Owner's Property)	Cost	Selling
SCHIEDMEYER, Upright	\$350	
Grand	\$650	400
HOPKINSON	550	300
RUSSELL Transposing	750	350
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Transposing	750	350
RUSSELL Transposing	750	350
APOLLO (Secondhand) Horizontal Grand	100	100
SPAETHIE, Upright Grand	500	490
CHAPPELL, Secondhand	675	225
KRELL, (Secondhand), Concert Upright Grand	800	450
NEEDHAM, (Secondhand), Upright Grand	800	450
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Cottage	475	400
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Cottage	475	400
BROADWOOD	600	475
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD., Do.	575	450
Do.	650	450
Do.	500	150
BORD, Pianette, (Owner's property)	—	285
ORCHESTRION	900	150
SCHIEDMEYER, (Secondhand)	500	250
ROSENKRANZ	450	390
WERNER, Upright Grand (owner's property)	—	450
RACHALS, (Secondhand)	750	400

MUSIC CLEARANCE SALE. Popular Songs, Piano and Violin Solos, Classical and Dance Music 3 copies for 5s. Song Folios containing over 100 songs by well known composers. Operas by Sullivan, de Koven, Gluck, etc. Slightly Soiled Scores. Collections of Songs by Glogny, Gaity, Roedel, etc. Musical Sketch Books, Pianoforte Recitations.

DANCE ALBUMS, SONG FOLIOS, &c. Also our Stock of SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at reduced rates. Clearance sale to 30th September only, to make room for new Stocks coming to hand. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [4150]

TSU FAN DENTIST.

PRICE MODERATE—CONSULTATION FREE. Next to the Hongkong Dispensary, 10, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 6th November, 1902. [1290]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1903, and Electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th June to the 11th July, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors, GIBB, LIVINGSTON, & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. [7290]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 14, Des Voeux Road, Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 13th day of JULY, 1903, at 11 in the FORENOON, when the SUBJOINED RESOLUTIONS which were passed at a Meeting held on 27th JUNE, 1903, will be submitted for Confirmation as SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS.

- "That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$300,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$20 each) to \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$20 to \$10 per share."
- "That after such reduction the capital of the Company be increased from \$150,000 (divided into 15,000 shares of \$10 each) to \$300,000 (divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each) by the creation of 15,000 new shares of \$10 each to be offered and if accepted to be allotted to the present shareholders of the Company in the ratio and proportion of one new share for every old share in the Company held by the respective shareholders thereof."
- "That in consideration of the guarantee and undertaking now given by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co. (the General Managers of the Company) and testified by their signature hereto (and to be further testified by the execution by the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. of a separate instrument of guarantee to be executed contemporaneously with the Debenture Trust Deed or Mortgage hereinafter referred to and to be held by the Trustees thereof to be appointed as hereinafter mentioned) that the dividend for the years 1903, 1904 and 1905 in respect of the new shares referred to in the second of the preceding resolutions shall not fall below the rate of 6 per centum per annum in each and every one of the said three years the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. as such General Managers as aforesaid be and they hereby are authorised to issue Debentures to the amount of not more than \$200,000 on the property of the Company to be secured by a duly executed Mortgage thereof by the Company to such persons as Trustees for and on behalf of the Debenture holders as the said Shewan, Tomes & Co. may by writing under their hand appoint. The said Debentures to be issued in the shape of Bonds for \$1,000 or \$500 each at the Debenture holders' option respectively but so that the aggregate amount in value of such Debentures taken together shall not exceed the sum of \$200,000. The Bonds for and in respect of the said Debentures may be issued at a discount not exceeding 2½ per cent. on the face value thereof but so that the holders respectively of such Debentures shall not be entitled to be repaid more than the face value thereof. The said Debentures to bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum to be computed from the date of actual issue to the respective holders thereof and to be repayable within 5 years from and after the date of such actual issue in manner following that is to say No portion of the amount paid in respect of any of such Debentures shall be repayable during the first three years following the date of the actual issue thereof but upon the expiration of such period of three years there shall be repaid in respect of each Debenture to each and every holder thereof

- "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within six calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"
 - "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twelve calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"
 - "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within eighteen calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years;"
 - "One quarter of the amount paid in respect thereof within twenty-four calendar months following the expiration of the said period of three years."
- SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 27th June, 1903. [7630]

KANANGA OF JAPAN
(REGISTERED)
RIGAUD and Co. PARIS

Kananga Water—the most delightful Toilet Water in the world. It is made from the most delicate flowers and is of a fine fragrance. It is of a fine fragrance. It is of a fine fragrance.

Now Specialties in Perfumery
RIGAUD'S KANANGA EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S WHITE ROSE
RIGAUD'S MELAT EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S IKORA D'AFRIQUE EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S LILY OF THE VALLEY EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S YLANGYLANG EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S BANTAM EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S JASMINE or CHAMPAIGN EXTRACT
RIGAUD'S VIOLETTE; G. PARIS

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1903, at 2.45 P.M., at No. 4, East Terrace, Kowloon, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, (Further Particulars from Catalogue). On View on Day of Sale. TERMS—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [7980]

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BANCA" FROM ANTWERP, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M., TO-MORROW. Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "COROMANDEL" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex S.S. Britannia. From Calcutta, ex S.S. Somali. From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M., TO-DAY. Goods not cleared by the 9th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE. THE Steamship "LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense. Cargo remaining on board at 4 P.M. of the 8th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited. Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [7940]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "PALAWAN" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M., TO-MORROW. Goods not cleared by the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. [4]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
BINGO MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Daylight.
KASUGA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
HIROSHIMA MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	TUESDAY, 14th July, at Noon.
KAGA MARU	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, U.S.A., VIA SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.
AWA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 17th July, at Daylight.
YAWATA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 17th July, at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	KOBE	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at Noon.

* Through Passenger Tickets issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class Through Passengers have the Option of Travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1903.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, ALSO PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 14th July, 1903, at 8 A.M., the Company's Steamship "ERNEST-SIMONS," Capt. Dupuy-Fromy, with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the S.S. "NERO," which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mails leaving that Port, on the 25th July, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles. Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 13th July, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY. Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office, Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent. Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [10040]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA, FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
Victoria	3,502	J. Pantou	Aug. 1
Pleasant	3,753	F. G. Parlington	Aug. 15

Steamers marked (*) have no passenger accommodation.

The attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this line to the Pacific Coast and to the Interior and Eastern Cities of the United States and to Europe. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada. For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents. Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. [8740]

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS.

PRIVATE BAR

AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.

Electrically Lighted.

Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1902. [11160]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR TRAIT, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

Captain F. R. Summers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. [4]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE COMPOSITE STEAM LAUNCH "LILY," Property of the P. & O. S. N. Co., built by the HONGKONG & WHAMPOA Dock Co. For Particulars apply to D. Macdonald, 13, Beaconsfield Arcade. E. A. HEWETT, Supl. P. & O. S. N. Co. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [7800]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FIRE and MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES. HENNINGSEN & Co. Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [25]

To be Let.

TO LET.

HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. GODOWNS at BOWRINGTON, Praya East, No. 2, RIFON TERRACE in Flats. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 6th June, 1903. [10000]

GODOWNS TO LET.

PRAYA EAST, Spacious, Two-storied and Single-storied Godowns. Suitable for Yarn or Coals. Also Land for Coal Storage. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [15970]

TO LET.

TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply to H. N. MODY, Victoria Buildings. Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903. [71300]

TO LET.

SEVERAL NEWLY BUILT EUROPEAN HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to THE HONGKONG & ROWLEND LAND & LOAN CO., LD. No. 8, Queen's Road West. Hongkong, 20th October, 1902. [11040]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CLARETS.

	Per Case	Per Bottle
ST. ESTEPHE	8.00	9.00
ST. JULIEN	10.00	11.00
LA ROSE	13.50	14.50
CHATEAU HAUT		
BRION LAKRIVET	20.00	22.00
CHATEAU MOUTON		
D'ARMILHACQ	24.00	26.00
CHATEAU PONTET		
CANET	28.00	
CHATEAU LA TOUR		
CANET	33.00	
CHATEAU RAUZAN	48.00	
CHATEAU LAFITE	54.00	

These CLARETS are specially selected and obtained from the LEADING FRENCH GROWERS; they are of exceptional value and in fine condition.

CHATEAU LA TOUR CANET, CHATEAU RAUZAN AND CHATEAU LAFITE

are recommended to the notice of Connoisseurs as high-class after-dinner Wines.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine only when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE NO. 256. CABLE ADDRESS: "ACHEE," HONGKONG. A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

A CHEE & CO.,

祥利廣

17A, QUEEN'S ROAD.

FURNITURE DEALERS.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE.

ELECTRO-PLATED, GLASS, and CHINA WARES. PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS, ROCHESTER LAMPS, WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, COOKING RANGES, KITCHEN UTENSILS, and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN FOR AMATEURS. GOOD WORK. PROMPT RETURN.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1902

[728d]

CARMICHAEL AND CLARKE,

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," Hongkong.

A. B. C. Code, 4th Edition.

A. 1 Code.

Lieber's Standard Code.

TELEPHONE, 232.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1903.

[355e]

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supplementary Colonial Estimates for 1902 laid on the table at the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, on the first reading of the Supply Bill being introduced by the Colonial Treasurer, is an interesting and useful document as showing the financial vicissitudes of a Colony whose revenue is collected in silver and the bulk of whose expenditure is paid on a gold basis. The sum the Colony is asked to approve of in excess of the Estimates of Expenditure framed for last year is \$1,800,201.40. Deducting from this amount the sum of \$768,573.34, for public works extraordinary the total charged against ordinary expenditure is over one million and thirty thousand dollars. The capital sum of \$508,280 for the purchase of the Reclamation sites known as M. L. 99 and 100 from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the erection of the Post Office has been debited to the item Public Works Extraordinary, eliminating which there leaves two lakhs and a half to be accounted for under this head. Consideration of the items separately leads one to the conclusion that the excess amounts appropriated have been spent principally in the nature of (1) development work in the New Territories and (2) in remunerative works. Under New Territories are to be included \$20,459 over the estimated round sum of \$20,000 in the construction of the sixteen miles of road to Tai-po, and something over \$7,000 in a police station at Tai O. The Kowloon Waterworks absorbed \$90,781.86 (the estimate provided for \$60,000). This work cannot be pressed forward too rapidly when the requirements of the inhabitants on the mainland and the inadequate and inefficient system of water supply, which the gravitation scheme when completed will supersede, is taken into consideration. The widening of Conduit Road on the upper levels is a public work which the rapid and still progressing development of the district in that neighbourhood demanded. A new shed for sheep and swine was built at an expenditure of \$14,619.07 and about \$21,000 was incurred in the completion of the gaol officers' quarters. The illumination of the public buildings on the nights of the Coronation Celebration festivities cost the Colony some twelve thousand dollars and for repairing the damages caused by the typhoons of last year \$26,000 have been paid. Fourteen thousand dollars is the money paid in the resumption of a piece of Crown land, while "Mountain Lodge," the gubernatorial residence at the Peak, was more costly in completing by some \$18,400. Reviewing the various heads of "ordinary expenditure" under their departmental classification, a summary may be presented as follows:

Charge on Account of Public Debt \$ 18,234.54
Pensions ... 39,654.80
Governor and Legislature ... 11,164.25
Audit Department ... 4,791.64
Treasury ... 8,820.59
Post Office ... 26,124.12
Registrar General's Department ... 733.33
Observatory ... 990.30
Legal Departments ... 14,165.30
Medical Departments ... 2,806.41
Magistracy ... 4,444.62
Sanitary Department ... 24,727.20
Transport ... 15,793.66
Miscellaneous Services ... 657,030.55
Public Works Recurrent ... 201,628.46

Ordinary Expenditure ... \$1,031,627.86
Exchange for the payment of interest and sinking fund was calculated at a higher rate than the average ruling last year and thus accounts for a higher expenditure on account of public debt by over \$18,000. For a like reason and owing to an increase in number of pensioners, the disbursements for pensions, gratuities and commuted pensions were \$39,654.80 in excess of the Estimates. Excess amounts have had to be paid by reason of salaries having been paid to officers on leave in England to the total of \$56,732.52. Add to this the huge sum of \$342,451.03, we have a formidable total bordering on nearly half-a-million dollars for the fall in exchange and for the "double compensation" which certain officers enjoy to the total exclusion of others who, though suffering quite as intensely if not more, yet are deprived, and unjustly so, from the privileges of which their favoured brethren in the Service are given the full measure. This question of the payment of exchange compensation is one which we have frequently alluded to and dealt with editorially in connection with the two petitions from the subordinate officers of Government. We regret that we have been unable to discover that any relief has up to the present been obtained from the Secretary of State, but that some mode of readjustment of the compensation can be arrived at we have no reason to doubt. Such a step ought to be taken in conjunction with any action adopted to put the finances of the Colony on a basis so that the influence of a rise or fall in the rate of exchange might not so seriously throw the balance out of pivot as is revealed in the Supplementary Estimates for 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We shall have a Souvenir Day, soon but you will have to pay us a personal visit as no chits will go. LeMunyon.—Adv.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have been felt at Skerries, County Dublin. Houses oscillated in a remarkable way, and the residents were seriously alarmed. Three shocks were felt, the first of which was the most serious. No damage was caused.

OWING to the repeated rejection of the education vote in connection with the Italian language question, Government has established a new constitution in Malta, increasing the official members of council, reducing elected members, and curtailing their rights.

LeMunyon will have another grand opening Day and a Souvenir day as well; watch the date.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

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THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

Four floors freshly painted and tinted and in first class condition to rent. Inquire at C. E. LeMunyon, New Store, 31, Des Voeux Road. P. O. Box 368.—Adv.

OWING to the drought, the sugar crop in Jamaica, in the British West Indies, is 43 per cent below par. The planters' losses amount to £60,000. This bit of bad luck for Jamaica should make the market a little better for the sugar crops of the Malay Peninsula.

Don't forget the chits for they will not go LeMunyon.—Adv.

It is understood that the permanent commission established by the Sugar Convention sitting at Brussels have decided that the Austro-Hungarian sugar regime is contrary to the Convention and that countervailing duties are also justified against Denmark, Japan and Russia.

THE Government has failed in their negotiations to secure the Hotel Oriente as a post office building. The majority of Manilaites are glad, says the *Sunday Sun*, that negotiations are off, for the reason that the site of the Hotel Oriente is not considered either a desirable or a central one.

Now look out for LeMunyon's new store adv. It is a beauty.—Adv.

MR. J. M. Peck, superintendent of the Joint Telegraph Companies, notifies that commencing from the 15th instant, the rate per word charged on telegrams to Europe (except Russia and Caucasus) will be reduced from francs 7.00 to francs 5.50 and the currency rate, which is subject to revision, will be reduced from \$3.35 to \$2.65.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon in the Council Chamber. There were present:—His Excellency the Governor (Sir H. A. Blake, G.C.M.G.), His Excellency Major-General Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., (Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, Kt. (Attorney General), Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (Principal Civil Medical Officer), Hon. Commander R. M. Ramsey, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. A. M. Thomson, (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. W. Chatham, (Director of Public Works), Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G., Hon. R. Sheehan, Hon. Gershom Stewart, Hon. C. W. Dickson, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Wei A. Yuk and Mr. R. F. Johnson, (Acting Clerk of Councils).

THE minutes of the meeting held on 22nd ult., were read and confirmed.

THE Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report on the Blue Book for 1902, and also the Supplementary Estimates, the P. C. M. O.'s report, and the report on the Hongkong Volunteers for the same year.

FINANCIAL.

THE Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes, Nos. 25, 26, and 27 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

THE Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 4) and moved its adoption.

THE Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was carried.

DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION.

THE Colonial Secretary moved that the Council approve of an amendment to No. 5 of the Domestic Cleanliness and Ventilation By-laws contained in Schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902, made under Section 16 of the aforesaid Ordinance.

The amendment, which was made by the Sanitary Board on 4th ult., is as follows:—"The Note to No. 5 of the domestic cleanliness and ventilation by-laws contained in schedule B of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1902, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—The western boundary of the eastern division of the city is Graham Street and Endicott Street; the western boundary of the central division of the city is Tank Lane and Cleverly Street; the western division of the city lies to the west of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street. Kowloon is divided into eastern and western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the north end thereof through the Yau-mai service reservoir to the northern boundary of Kowloon."

THE Hon. Dr. Atkinson seconded.

Agreed.

THE CROWN AGENTS.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Sheehan asked the following questions:

Will the Honourable the Colonial Secretary be good enough to give the following information respecting the working of the Crown Agents system with regard to this Colony:—

1. (a) What method is adopted for paying the Crown Agents?

(b) Do the Crown Agents receive a commission on orders executed in addition to regular salaries?

(c) Do they receive remuneration from other Crown Colonies in addition to this?

2. What is the annual sum paid by the Colony to the Crown Agents during the past three years, giving salary and commissions separately, or what annual sum has been charged to the Colony for the services of the Crown Agents?

3. (a) Are all orders for material, etc., sent to Europe on behalf of the Colony, made through the Crown Agents?

(b) If not, what system is adopted with regard to such orders which are not executed by the Crown Agents?

(c) What system is adopted to ensure that all orders on behalf of the Colony are executed by the firm best able to carry out the work at the most reasonable price?

raised by the Agents if this Government asks that a particular order may be placed with a particular firm, and Government has every reason to be satisfied with the quality and price of the stores supplied to it.

d. Yes. To the Secretary of State for the Colonies, I would lay on the table Parliamentary Paper C.S.O. 75 of 1881 relative to the functions of the Crown Agents, which has already been laid on this table in 1894. I will also quote the opinion of the majority of the Public Works Commission 1902 on page VI of its Report:—

"I.E. the Governor:—I don't think it necessary."

The statement referred to is as follows:—

1. Commission on stores.

2. Payment of interest on loan.

3. Subsidiary Coins.

4. 150 per annum for transacting the general business of the Colony.

Commission paid on stores, £255. 1.0 = \$2,542.82

Commission paid on payment of interest on loan 37.18.0 = 399.37

Commission paid on Subsidiary Coins 566. 8.8 = 5,601.59

For transacting the general business of the Colony 150. 0.0 = 1,500.11

£1,011. 7.8 = \$10,043.89

1901.

Commission paid on stores, £722. 3.6 = \$2,290.71

Commission paid on payment of interest on loan 14.19.0 = 161.71

Commission paid on Subsidiary Coins 344. 4.1 = 3,526.14

For transacting the general business of the Colony 150. 0.0 = 1,549.86

£731. 6.7 = 7,528.42

1902.

Commission paid on stores, £278.18.5 = \$3,207.73

Commission paid on payment of interest on loan 29.18.0 = 340.82

Commission paid on Subsidiary Coins 196. 0.5 = 2,146.01

For transacting the general business of the Colony 150. 0.0 = 1,722.77

£654.16.10 = \$7,417.33

(Sd.) A. M. Thomson, C. T.

DR. PEARSE'S REPORT.

The Hon. Sheehan also asked:—

1. Will the Government state whether they received a letter from the Secretary of the Sanitary Board sent by direction of the President, conveying the following resolution unanimously adopted at the meeting of property owners at the Sanitary Board office on 18th May, convened by advertisement in European newspapers in the Colony, namely:—"That the permission of H. E. the Governor be obtained to have the report, which was read by Dr. Pearse at the meeting on the subject of overcrowding and its abatement, printed and circulated amongst the European land owners in the Colony?"

2. If so, has any reply been sent thereto? If not, why not?

3. Is the Government aware that the President of the Sanitary Board stated at the Board on the 19th ult. that no answer had been received to that letter, but that the report had been laid on the table and was accessible to the Press if they wanted it?

4. Does the Government propose to print and circulate Dr. Pearse's report in terms of the resolution? Or is it true, as rumoured, that the report has been withdrawn from circulation and that the information which has been placed at the disposal of the Chinese will not be available for European land owners?

THE Colonial Secretary replied:—

1. The letter was duly received.

2. The Government intimated to the President of the Board for his information and guidance that Dr. Pearse's memorandum might be brought before the Board. The position the Government has adopted is that the memorandum in question involves assumptions as to the effect of the law that may or may not be correct, but which can only be tested by a case decided in the Law Courts. This decision can readily be obtained in the usual manner. Without it the Government would not accept the responsibility of publishing the memorandum.

3. Yes.

4. The Government do not propose to print and circulate the memorandum for the reasons stated in answer to question 2. The memorandum was read in English at the recent meeting of property owners held at the Sanitary Board offices, and which was attended by Europeans as well as Chinese. It is accessible to the members of the Board, both European and Chinese, and there is no question of supplying to Chinese information which is withheld from Europeans.

PRINTING OF ORDINANCES.

THE Hon. Sheehan also asked:—Will the Government instruct the Government printers to print a larger number of copies of Ordinances, as it appears that the Passenger Act (No. 1 of 1899) Chinese Emigration Consolidation Ordinance is now out of print and cannot be supplied?

THE Colonial Secretary replied:—At the present time an ample number of Ordinances is printed.

Regarding question 9 as printed in the Agenda, the Colonial Secretary said it was out of order, and he regretted he could not answer it.

QUESTIONS.

THE Hon. Gershom Stewart gave notice of the following questions:—

1. When were the plans for the new Law Courts finally passed?

2. What is the cause of the delay in proceeding with the erection of the Courts?

3. What was the cost of the site for the new Post Office, and when paid for?

4. What were the number of designs received in the recent competition for the Post Office? Approximately, when they will be in a position to invite tenders and proceed actively with the work of construction of the Post Office?

NEW TERRITORIES LAND COURT.

THE Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 13 of 1900 entitled An Ordinance to facilitate the hearing, determination, and settlement of land claims in the New Territories, to establish a Land Court, and for other purposes.

THE Colonial Secretary seconded.

CARRIED.

SUPPLY BILL.

THE Colonial Treasurer moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of One million eight hundred thousand two hundred and one Dollars and forty cents, to defray the Charges of the Year 1902.

THE Colonial Secretary seconded.

CARRIED.

NEW TERRITORIES RENT.

THE Attorney General, in moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An

Ordinance to repeal The New Territories Rent Recovery Ordinance, addressed the Council:—

THE Colonial Secretary seconded.

CARRIED.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

In moving the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to give effect to an Order in Council made by His Majesty the King on the 12th day of March, 1903, relating to the Marriages of British Subjects in Foreign Countries, the Attorney General also addressed the Council.

THE Colonial Secretary seconded and the Council went into Committee on the Bill which was read a third time and passed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

THE Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to authorize and regulate the establishment and use of installations for the purpose of Wireless Telegraphy.

THE Colonial Secretary seconded.

THE Council went into Committee and the bill was afterward read a third time and passed.

SURRENDER OF FUGITIVE CRIMINALS.

THE Attorney General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend The Malay States (Fugitive Criminals) Surrender Ordinance, 1903.

THE Colonial Secretary seconded.

CARRIED.

THE Council went into Committee and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE Hon. SHEWAN MOVED.

THE Hon. Sheehan moved the adjournment of the debate in order to call attention to the Colonial Secretary's reply to his question regarding the printing of the Ordinances. That reply he took to be in the negative, and he desired to call attention to the very great inconvenience which the mercantile community of the Colony suffered in not being able to get copies of the Ordinances.

THE Hon. Sir Paul Chater seconded the motion.

THE Colonial Secretary replied that 160 copies of each Ordinance were printed and that had been found sufficient. He did not know how many copies the Council had printed in 1889, but he reminded the hon. member that a new edition would shortly be available to the public.

THE Council adjourned sine die.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. On the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by the Colonial Treasurer, the financial minutes below embodying the following votes were unanimously passed and recommended for approval by the Legislative Council:—

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

A sum of \$12,000 to meet the cost of reconstructing the public mortuary during the current year "under public mortuary, extension and reconstruction, public works extraordinary."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

A sum of \$30 in aid of the vote under "other charges," Queen's College, education:—

Allowance for Chinese teachers ... \$130.00
Incidental expenses ... 100.00
\$230.00

THE GAOL.

A sum of \$3,078 in aid of the vote for personal emoluments and other charges, Gaol Department:—

Staff for the temporary prison (Bellis Road) for 6 months ending 31st December, 1903—Personal Emoluments:—

1 principal warder at \$1,140 ... \$ 570
Do, exchange compensation at 18d. ... 456
2 warders at 96 per annum each at 18d. 1,152
1 clerk at \$360 per annum ... 180
4 assistant warders, at \$216 per annum each ... 936
2 cooks at \$96 per annum each ... 432
1 coolie at \$96 per annum ... 48
\$2,934

Other charges—conveyance allowance, 144
Total ... \$3,078

The proceedings then terminated.

OLD SPANISH WARSHIPS

TO BE SOLD IN HONGKONG.

Several weeks ago we drew attention to the fact that some of the Spanish warships, sunk in Cavite Bay during the American war of 1898, were to be towed to Hongkong for sale, it being considered that the Colony offered a better market than Manila for the sale of ships.

We now learn that Mr. A. B. Moulder, of Beaconsfield Avenue, has purchased seven of the vessels with a view to having them brought over and disposed of. He has already received several inquiries respecting the purchase of the *Valencia*, which arrived from the Philippines yesterday morning. She was towed over by the *Zafiro*, and appears to be in very good condition and may prove one of the most valuable of the wrecks. This vessel was the second of the Spanish warships to be raised by the Philippine Salvage Association from the bottom of Bucoor Bay, about one and a half cable lengths from Cavite Naval Yard. No shot holes of any considerable size were found in her hull, which, though slightly damaged, has been protected from corrosion by the heavy growth of barnacles and seaweed, which had collected on it. The pumps, hawsers and engines, brought over on her from Manila, are to be reshipped on the *Zafiro* leaving for that port Saturday, and will be used in bringing over the next vessel, which in all probability will be the *Argos*. The remainder will follow in quick succession as the syndicate, from which Mr. Moulder made the purchases, is using every effort to get them over before the commencement of the typhoon season. The *Reina Cristina*, the Spanish Admiral's flagship, was the first vessel to be raised, and she has since been thoroughly overhauled. Her fourteen small bullet holes have been patched substantially, and she has been painted inside and outside so that she looks and is a most valuable vessel now. Negotiations were recently pending to sell her to the American Civil Government to be used as a collier and on account of her storage and carrying capacity would prove a very useful craft. The other ship brought to the surface is the *Marquis Duera*.

THE PLAGUE.

Four cases of plague, with two deaths, were reported during the twenty-four hours ended at noon today. They were all Chinese, the deaths being at No. 3, Kwai Wa Lane, and "found" near No. 5, Western Street.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Australian (Australia) to-morrow.
American (America) 12th inst.
French (Yarra) 14th inst.
Indian (Kangaroo) 14th inst.

American (Korea) 16th inst.
Canadian (Ath

an increase, compared with 1901, of 20,190 tons and 3,833,644 tons in excess of any previous year. There was 51,542 arrivals of 10,753,502 tons, and 51,547 departures of 10,754,278 tons. Of British ocean-going tonnage, 3,010,441 tons entered, and 3,055,148 tons cleared. Of British river steamers, 1,775,990 tons entered, and 1,780,238 tons cleared. Of foreign ocean-going tonnage, 3,737,817 tons entered, and 3,738,710 tons cleared. Of foreign river steamers, 95,766 tons entered, and 95,999 tons cleared. Of steam launches trading to ports outside the Colony, 97,677 tons entered, and 97,607 tons cleared. Of junks in foreign trade, 1,013,875 tons entered, and 1,024,344 tons cleared.

Of junks in local trade, 916,016 tons entered, and 923,312 tons cleared. Thus—
British ocean-going tonnage represented, 27.94%
river " " " " 16.52%
Foreign ocean-going " " 30.25%
river " " " " 0.80%
Steam launches in foreign trade " " 0.91%
junks " " " " 15.62%
" " " " " " 8.45%

A comparison between the years 1901 and 1902 is given in a table at head.

For vessels under the British flag, the table shows an increase of 387 ships, of 1,148,148 tons. These figures are, however, misleading, for river steamers are responsible for an increase of 397 ships of 157,539 tons. This leaves a net increase of 10 ocean-going ships, with an increase in tonnage of 205,709 tons. The above increase in river steamers is due to the fact that the one vessel which ran in 1901 and not in 1902 is more than compensated by two which started to run at the end of 1901, and two which started to run at the beginning of 1902. The fall of ocean-going vessels is a genuine decrease, which loses a portion of its significance when we consider the increased size of vessels as evidenced by the increase in tonnage. For vessels under foreign flag, we find a large increase, viz., 1,267 ships of 1,587,790 tons, of which 301 ships of 636,777 tons are due to river steamers, one new French vessel having started to run in 1902, and another French ship having run more often in 1902 than in 1901. The remainder, 966 ships of 1,285,013 tons, is due to—
An increase of 453 Ger. ships of 372,021 tons
" " " " " " of 221,619
" " " " " " of 707,807
" " " " " " of 312,668
and smaller increases in other nationalities.

The actual number of ships of European construction (exclusive of river steamers and steam launches) entering the port during 1902 was 718, of which 350 were British, and 368 foreign. These 718 ships entered 4,047,718 tons, giving a total tonnage entered of 6,284,258 tons. Thus, compared with 1901, 37 more ships entered 477 more tons, and give a total tonnage increased by 728,920 tons.

Another table indicates the nationality of the various ships entering the port, the numbers of vessels under each flag and the tonnage carried by them, compared with the similar figures for the previous year.

The total revenue collected by the Harbour Department during the year was \$266,795.99, being an increase of \$15,168.60 on the previous year.

(b) Industries.

Most of the local industries of the Colony were carried on with satisfactory results during 1902 and were less hampered by plague than during the preceding year. The fall in the exchange value of silver, to which Sir W. Gascoigne referred in his Blue Book Report for 1901, continued throughout 1902, with hardly a break. The effect of this fall, however, notwithstanding as regards many local productions and industries. Cotton spinning in Hongkong was carried on in 1902 under more favourable circumstances than have prevailed since the initiation of this industry. Comparative immunity from plague together with improved skill on the part of operatives resulted in largely increased production, and aided by declining exchange which checked excessive imports of Indian yarns, the local spinners were freely sold at generally advancing dollar prices. Under normal conditions the progress of this industry may reasonably be considered as assured, but the possibility of an annual recurrence of plague which experience has proved drives many of the work-people from the Colony, owing to their strong dislike to the measures instituted by the sanitary authorities, is a factor which must not be overlooked in attempting a forecast. The sugar industry had many adverse conditions to contend against during the year which was a most unprofitable one. Chief amongst these was the continued competition with bounty-fed beet sugars, which low prices in Europe (the result of enormous overproduction) allowed of being placed in Eastern markets at a level never before reached. The preferential treatment accorded to refineries in Japan and the very onerous conditions there to be contended against constitute a very severe handicap to trade with that country, which was formerly an important outlet for the production of sugar. Scarcity of water was greatly increased cost of labour were factors which further conducted to an unfavourable result to local refineries. In other respects the outlook for industrial enterprise in Hongkong is on the whole promising.

(c) Fisheries.

A considerable proportion of the boat-population of Hongkong supports its life by deep-sea fishing, in which pursuit a large number of junks are engaged. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Colony, or within its territorial water, the fishing industry has not assumed any considerable dimensions. About \$10.00 was paid into the Treasury during the year from fees for fishing stakes and station licences in the New Territory.

(d) Forestry, Botanical, Science and Agriculture.

Nearly 6,500 new trees were planted in Hongkong during the year, and more than 31,500 in the New Territory, the majority being pines. It has been found that camphor will grow successfully in the New Territory, and nearly 5,000 of these trees were planted in the neighbourhood of the new Tai Po Road. Forestry and botanical work generally made good progress during the year, though hampered to a considerable extent by the excessive drought in the spring and the severity of the typhoons during July. Good experimental work is carried on by a Chinese gentleman in the New Territory, who has under cultivation sugar cane, mulberries, and various fruit trees, flowers and vegetables. As the cultivation is carried on strictly according to Western methods, and with the assistance of Government, it is hoped that the Chinese of the New Territory will benefit by this excellent object-lesson. In another district of the New Territory a considerable area is being cultivated by a small company under European supervision. So far success has attended the growing of vegetables, and both hemp and Chinese tobacco give promise of repaying cultivation.

(e) Land Grants and General Value of Land.

Sales of Crown land for the year 1902 amounted in value to \$71,361.20, or more than \$75,000 in excess of the estimated receipts from this source, and more than \$350,000 over the actual receipts for 1901. The only year in which a larger sum has been realized was 1900.

when the receipts were \$816,222. The value of the land in the New Territory which is contiguous to the harbour or south of the Kowloon range of hills, has enormously increased in value since the British occupation commenced. As an example of this, a case may be cited of a small land-owner who before the New Territory was taken over held about 127 acres of land near Devil's Peak, west of the Lyceum Road, and paid a tax to the Chinese authorities of \$5 per annum. As soon as his title to the land was confirmed by the Hongkong Land Court, he sold it to a local company for \$10,000. The cadastral survey of the New Territory and the demarcation of the farm lots was a difficult and costly work owing to the rugged and mountainous nature of the ground and the small size of the holdings. This work is now practically finished, and the rapid progress is being made with the new rent-roll. Building land in the urban portion of the Colony is limited in extent and continues to be very costly.

III.—LEGISLATION.

Forty-seven ordinances were passed during 1902, of which twenty-two were amending and twelve private ordinances. The dependence of the Colony for its water-supply on the annual rainfall, and the occurrence of a serious water famine in the spring of the year under review, showed the necessity of introducing new legislation to regulate and control the supply. The result was the Water-works Consolidation Ordinance, which had for its object the economizing of water. Four ordinances dealt with the New Territory, chiefly in connection with Crown lands, resumption, rent recovery, and the registration of titles. Of the private measures the most important was the Tramway Ordinance (No. 10 of 1902), by which the construction of an electric tramway within the Colony was authorized, and the necessary legal powers conferred upon the Company by which the tramway is to be constructed.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The educational system in the Colony is at present undergoing revision, and it is as yet too early to speak with confidence of the results which may be expected from measures which are, to some extent, only tentative.

Of recent years the demand among the Chinese for instruction in the English language has largely increased, and is now so keen that all Anglo-Chinese schools of the Colony, are full, and many would-be pupils cannot find admittance. There is also a growing number of night-schools and other non-aided institutions where English is taught. One such school, founded little more than a year ago, has a total enrolment of 300; and application has been made by its manager for its inclusion under the Government Code, among aided schools. Of Government schools, Queen's College, with an average attendance of nearly one thousand, is the most important. Three Anglo-Chinese District Schools, with a total enrolment of about 400, were entirely re-constituted and put under European headmasters from the end of the year. Of aided Anglo-Chinese schools, the Roman Catholic Cathedral school has an average attendance of over one hundred. In all these schools a large proportion of the staff consists of European masters. During the year a school for children (both sexes) of European birth was established at Ploverton; it has already a total enrolment of over sixty. A committee was appointed early in the year to consider the whole question of education in the Colony; and it published a report in which were enunciated several important principles. These perhaps the most universally accepted is the dictum that while educating Chinese in English and Western knowledge, it is also desirable to ensure a certain standard of proficiency in the Chinese, written language. The Inspector of Schools, who was in England during the summer, made a study of the methods employed under a new code for aided schools. This draft has since received the full approval of the managers of schools.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The principal public works undertaken or completed within the year were the new Law Courts, the road to Tai Po, the Western Market, the new Harbour Office, an extension of the Tytan Reservoir, the Kowloon Water-works, and the Governor's new Peak Residence. The Law Courts are to be built on the Praya Reclamation. The greater part of the year was occupied in forming the foundations, which were nearly completed. The road to Tai Po, was practically finished. Its width is 14 feet and its length 18 miles. The foundations of the new Western Market were nearly completed up to ground level, and also those of the new Harbour Office. The new water-works at Tytan and Kowloon have been undertaken in consequence of the inadequacy of the existing water supply to meet the requirements of the city of Victoria during the dry season. The excavation of the foundations for the new Tytan Reservoir, over a length of about 380 feet, was practically completed, and a portion was filled with cement concrete. A portion was filled with local materials, and the new Kowloon Water-works scheme is in the hands of a firm of local architects and engineers. Beyond the laying of mains, the defining of drainage basins and a certain amount of excavation, there has not yet been time to make any decided progress with the work. The Governor's new Peak Residence was completed in July and occupied shortly afterwards. The house is large and substantial and stands near the highest point on the island. The total amount spent on public works extraordinarily during the year was \$1,157,104, and on works annually recurrent \$508,793. Of the former sum, \$508,000 was expended in the purchase of a site on the Praya Reclamation for the new post office.

VI.—GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

(a) Hospitals.

Government Hospitals consist of the Civil Hospital, to which is attached an isolated Maternity Hospital; Kennedy Town Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the bulk Hygiene. The Civil Hospital contains 150 beds in 20 wards; the Maternity Hospital 6 beds for European and 4 for Asiatics; and Kennedy Town Hospital 26 beds in the main building. In 1902, 206 cases were treated at Kennedy Town, of which 92 were cases of plague, 10 of small-pox and 4 of cholera. 3,108 in-patients and 11,815 out-patients were treated at the Government Civil Hospital in 1902. There was a decided decrease in the number of admissions from malarial fever, the figures being 349 as compared with 787 in 1901.

The Tung Wa Hospital is mainly supported by voluntary subscriptions, and only receives a small contribution from the Government. It takes the place of Poor-house and Hospital for Chinese sick and destitute. Chinese as well as European methods of treatment are employed in accordance with the wishes expressed by the patients or those who are responsible for them.

(b) Asylum.

The Lunatic Asylum is under the direction of the Principal Civil Medical Officer. European and Chinese patients are separated, the European portion of the Asylum containing 8 beds in 8 separate wards, and the Chinese portion 16 beds. 120 patients of all races were treated during 1902, and there were 13 deaths.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

Other Government Institutions.

The Prison, Observatory, Post Office, Educational establishments and other Government institutions are dealt with under separate heads.

VII.—INSTITUTIONS NOT SUPPORTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Among institutions recognised and encouraged but not to any considerable extent supported by Government may be mentioned the Leung Kuk and the College of Medicine for Chinese. The Po Leung Kuk is an institution presided over by the Registrar-General and an annually elected Committee of twelve Chinese gentlemen, for the protection of women and children. The inmates of the home receive daily instruction in elementary subjects and sometimes earn pocket-money by doing needle-work. During 1902 a total of 617 persons were admitted, made up of 494 women, 99 young girls, and 30 small boys. Of these, 261 were restored to their parents or sent to charitable institutions in China, 27 were sent to missionary schools and convents, 19 were married, 10 adopted, and 310 allowed to leave. The home is medically attended by one of the Colonial surgeons. The Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese was founded in 1878, for the purpose of teaching surgery, medicine and midwifery, especially to Chinese. The government of the College is vested in the Council, of which the Rector of the College, who has always been a Government official, is President. 76 students have been enrolled up to 1902, and of these 18 have become qualified licentiates and have obtained various posts under Government and elsewhere. The institution is of great value in spreading a knowledge of Western medical science amongst the Chinese; and in addition to the employment of certain of the licentiates in the public service, the senior students have frequently been made use of for various purposes during epidemic seasons. A Government grant-in-aid of \$1,500 is made to the College, to be used as a honoraria to the lecturers.

VIII.—CRIMINAL AND POLICE.

Statistics.

The number of convictions in the Superior Courts during the last five years is as follows:—

1897 1898 1899 1900 1901 1902

1. For Offences against the Person, 19 49 54 54 55

2. For Offences against Property, 17 18 7 7 7

3. For other Offences, 13 10 12 21 12

The total of all cases reported to the police was 10,421, as against 9,172 in 1901. This shows an increase of 13.61 per cent. In the division of these cases into serious and minor offences there appears an increase, as compared with 1901, of 594 cases or 17.45 per cent. in the former, and of 655 cases or 11.35 per cent. in the latter. The serious offences in which the increase was most noticeable were burglary and larceny. The increase in crime in the Colony is no doubt largely due to the restless and lawless character of the Chinese, and the influx of Chinese paupers who were the victims of bad harvest and spasmodic rebellions in the two adjoining provinces. The police force is composed of 133 Europeans, 567 Indians and 419 Chinese, and has thus increased, largely owing to the necessities of the New Territory, by nearly 300 members during the past five years. The executive staff consists of a Captain Superintendent, a deputy and two assistant Superintendents. The daily average of prisoners confined in the gaol during 1902 was 576. The average may be said to have been raised by about 25 per cent. during the past ten years. Constant attention is given to the instruction of long-sentence prisoners (first offenders) of good conduct, who are employed at industrial labour, viz.—boot and shoe-making, tailoring, mat-making, carpentry, tin-smithing, net-making, mattress making, ratna work, knitting, printing, and book-binding—the knowledge of which is useful and educational, rendering many of them much better adapted to earn an honest livelihood after their discharge from prison. The total number of forms printed from the press during the year 1902 was 3,088,288, and 11,949 books were bound. The value of work done by the printing and book-binding department was \$29,099.13. Deducting the cost of paper, leather, etc., used during the year, from the net earnings, the total profits on all industrial labour amounted to \$29,439.91 for year 1902. The Chinese inhabitants contribute by a voluntary assessment among themselves to the pay of district watchmen, a native force which is of material assistance to the regular police. During the year 1902 over \$17,000 was contributed for this purpose.

IX.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Population.

The last census was taken in January, 1901, when the population was found to be 283,975, exclusive of the army and navy. The estimated population at the beginning of the year under review, (the naval and military forces being similarly excluded from the estimate), was 311,824, including 18,224 non-Chinese. This is exclusive of the New Territory, the population of which is probably slightly under 110,000. The total population of the Colony may therefore be estimated in round figures at 421,000, of all races in the Colony was 1.2 0/10 of deaths 6.783. This gives an annual birth rate of 3.8 and a death rate of 21.7 per 1000. The excess of deaths over births is explained by the fact that thousands of Chinese families are represented in Hongkong by men only, and that a large proportion of the population of the Colony is a floating population of adult males. It should also be remembered that a large proportion of births among the Chinese remains unregistered. The preponderance of male over female births is very marked among the Chinese community, being in the proportion of 101 males to every 100 females. The proportion among the non-Chinese community was 111 to 100 as compared with 107 to 100 in 1901.

(b) Public Health and Sanitation.

The Colony was again visited by plague in the spring and summer of 1902, though the outbreak was much less severe than in several former years. 66 Chinese are known to have died of this disease in the Colony, and 26 members of the British and foreign community, which includes Asiatic Portuguese, 57 cases of small-pox, of which 41 were fatal, occurred during the year, and a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera which was responsible for 433 deaths took place synchronously with plague. It is probable that the spread of the disease was encouraged by the shortage of the water-supply in the spring, which was the result of the deficient rainfall of 1901. There were 425 deaths from malarial fever, and 453 from beriberi. The total number of deaths from all causes was 6,783, including 333 members of the British and foreign community. There was a very marked diminution in the number of malarial fever cases reported from the New Territory during the year, and a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera which was responsible for 433 deaths took place synchronously with plague. It is probable that the spread of the disease was encouraged by the shortage of the water-supply in the spring, which was the result of the deficient rainfall of 1901. There were 425 deaths from malarial fever, and 453 from beriberi. The total number of deaths from all causes was 6,783, including 333 members of the British and foreign community. There was a very marked diminution in the number of malarial fever cases reported from the New Territory during the year, and a somewhat serious outbreak of cholera which was responsible for 433 deaths took place synchronously with plague. It is probable that the spread of the disease was encouraged by the shortage of the water-supply in the spring, which was the result of the deficient rainfall of 1901. There were 425 deaths from malarial fever, and 453 from beriberi. The total number of deaths from all causes was 6,783, including 333 members of the British and foreign community.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

C.M.G., and Professor Simpson, M.D., who, as experts in sanitation and plague respectively, were commissioned to hold investigations into the present sanitary condition of the city and to trace the causes of the continued prevalence of bubonic plague. The new Ordinance, which embodies most of the recommendations of Messrs. Chadwick and Simpson, did not actually come into operation during 1902, though it practically passed through all its legislative stages before the end of the year.

(c) Climate.

The average monthly temperature throughout the year has been 73.4° F. as compared with 72.1° F. during 1901; the maximum monthly temperature was attained in the month of August and September when it reached 81.8° F., and the minimum monthly temperature was recorded in the month of February, being 59.5° F. The highest recorded temperature during the year was 92.2° F. on July 27th, and the lowest 40.5° F. on February 27th. The returns from the Hongkong Observatory show that the total rainfall for the year was 97.50 inches as compared with 55.78 inches in 1901 and an average of 77.86 inches during the past ten years. The wettest month was May with 26.73 inches, while there were also 26.5 inches of rain in the month of August; the driest month was February with only 0.02 inch. The greatest amount of rain which fell on any one day was 8.06 inches on August 2nd, while no rain fell on 23 days of the year; the relative humidity of the atmosphere, with 75 per cent. in the previous year, while during March to August it averaged continuously over 82 per cent. The average daily amount of the sunshine throughout the year was 5.3 hours, and on 51 days no sunshine was recorded.

X.—POSTAL SERVICE.

The revenue derived from all sources of the postal service amounted to \$387,666.19, an increase of \$24,544.61 on that of the previous year. The sale of stamps realised \$353,919.99, or \$29,886.01, more than was realised in 1901. All branches of the postal organisation shared in the general increase except exchange on money order transactions, the profits of which showed a decrease from slightly over \$10,000 to \$2,768. It is hoped that before long a direct parcel post exchange with the United States of America will be established, effecting an appreciable reduction in the time now occupied in transit. The penny letter postage was extended to the British postal agencies in China from 15th February. The agencies exist at Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai and Swatow (Waihaiwei), Ningpo, Shanghai and Swatow.

XI.—MILITARY FORCES AND EXPENDITURE.

(a) Regular Forces.

A return shows the number and nature of the forces employed in the Colony during 1902. The 2nd Battalion of the R. W. F. left the command on the 9th November, and were relieved by the Sherwood Foresters. The 22nd Bombay Infantry and the 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent left on the 9th August and 20th June, respectively, and were replaced by the 10th Bombay Light Infantry, the 14th Bombay Infantry and the 33rd Burma Infantry.

(b) Colonial Contribution.

The Colony contributed \$914,038.83 (being the statutory contribution of 20% of revenue) towards the cost of the maintenance of the regular forces in the Colony, and Barrack Services.

(c) Volunteer Corps.

The total establishment of the Corps is 400 of all ranks. The strength in 1902 was 274, made up as follows:—Staff, 6; Garrison Artillery, companies, 235; 1 Engineer company, 27; and a Band, 9. The Field Battery, Machine Gun company and Infantry company were changed to two Garrison Artillery companies during 1902. The expenditure on the Volunteers, which is entirely borne by the Colony, was \$120,691.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

From 4th January, 1902, to 8th September, 1902, during my absence on leave, Sir W. J. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G., administered the Government. In April, 1902, Mr. W. M. Goodman was appointed Chief Justice, and towards the close of the year received the honour of Knighthood. Sir Henry Spencer Berkeley, late Chief Justice of Fiji, succeeded him in the office of Attorney-General. Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, C.M.G., was appointed Commissioner of Weihaiwei in April, 1902, and was succeeded as Colonial Secretary by Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G. The Coronation of the King by a special service in the Cathedral, by general illuminations, and by the presentation of loyal addresses. A statue of His Majesty the King, Duke of Connaught—the gift of Sir Paul C.M.G.—was unveiled on 5th July, 1902, and it was announced on that occasion that the same donor and Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving intended to present the Colony with statues of His Majesty the King and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The New Territory has continued its gradual and peaceful development; and it is not for the occasional inroads of disorderly characters from the Chinese side of the frontier there should be but little to record in the way of robbery or outrage. The demarcation of the whole of the New Territory, with the exception of certain strips, and the Island of Lamma, was finished during the year. The construction of an excellent road from Kowloon to Tai Po, a distance of about 18 miles, was practically completed. The system of police stations is also completed, and the city by telephone. The settlement of land claims has been steadily progressing, and it is hoped that the work for which the temporary Land Court was created will shortly be concluded. The area of the New Territory is about 370 square miles, of which the cultivated area is about 45,000 acres or 6 square miles. The estimated population is slightly over 100,000. At present the expenditure on the New Territory, largely due to the cost of the Land Court and public works extraordinary, is considerably in excess of the revenue; but judging from the present rate of progress and prospects for the future it may be expected that the revenue will equal the expenditure within seven or eight years. The local Chamber of Commerce has pronounced itself strongly in favour of the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire, and will welcome any change in that direction. In spite of the depression caused especially in the silver trade, and other more remote causes, the prosperity of the Colony has continued to expand during the past year. Statistics show that in spite of the heavy drain upon the resources of the Colony caused directly and indirectly by the annual recurrence of plague, the financial position of the Colony is sound and gives no cause for uneasiness for the future. At the same time it is well to remember that the assets of this Colony are practically the goodwill of its commerce, and it is only by the continuance of its sea-borne trade—which annually as yet shows no signs of declining—that the Colony can expect to remain in its present prosperous condition.

HENRY A. BLAKE, Governor.

The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, etc., etc.

THE Beer to drink in the tropics is the Beer made in the tropics—SAN MIGUEL.

ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

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ASK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER—G. Girault.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer 1/8 1/16
Bank Bills, on demand 1/8 1/16
Credits, 4 months' sight 1/8 1/16
On PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand 2 1/4
Credits, 4 months' sight 2 1/4
On NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand 1/2
Credits, 30 days' sight 1/2
ON DOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer 1/2
On demand 1/2
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer 1/2
Private 30 days' sight 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T. 1/2
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate 62.30
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael 241
Silver 100 touch, per tael 241

OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

To-day's quotations are as follows—
MALWA NEW @ 100/110
LAST YEAR @ 100/110
OLDEST @ 100/110
PATNA NEW @ 100/110
OLD @ 100/110
BENARES NEW @ 100/110
OLD @ 100/110
PERSIAN (PAPER) @ 730/790

TO-DAY'S

Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Mr. W. G. STACKWOOD to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1903, at 2.30 P.M., within his residence No. 1, BURROWS TERRACE, Kowloon, THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (Particulars as per Catalogue). TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [801e]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION & GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

REDUCED CHARGES TO EUROPE.

COMMENCING the 15th instant, the Rate per word charged on Telegrams to Europe (except Russia and Caucasus) will be reduced from Francs 7.00 to Francs 5.50 and the Currency Rate, which is subject to revision, will be reduced from \$3.35 to \$2.65.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [803e]

FOR LOILO.

"NEIL MACLEOD," Captain Ugarte, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. [807e]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, (Florio and Rubaltini United Companies).

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA.

ALSO, VENICE AND TRIESTE, ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO.

Taking Cargo at through Rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENCIA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA.

THE Steamship "ISCHIA," Captain Maganzini, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon. At BOMBAY, the Steamer is discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. For further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 8th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 16th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 22nd July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NESTOR"	On 29th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 30th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 8th August.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 22nd July.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"PELEUS"	On 28th July.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"STENTOR"	On 4th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"DARDANUS"	On 18th August.
*LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 20th August.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
MARSEILLES, L'DON & A'WERP.	"MOYUNE"	On 15th September.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"MACHAON"	On 10th July.
	"NINGCHOW"	On 10th August.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
KOBE	"TAIYUAN"	9th July.
CEBU and ILOILO	"HUNAN"	10th "
SHANGHAI	"KIUKIANG"	11th "
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	15th "
MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	15th "
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY IS- LAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYD- NEY and MELBOURNE.	"TAIYUAN"	27th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bill of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCTION SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1903.

Hongkong-Manila.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	ILOILO and CEBU	FRIDAY, 10th July, at 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 11th July, at 10 A.M.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 18th July, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1903.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, INLAND SEA OF
JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR

PORTLAND, OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH
THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY

Steamship	Tons	Captain	To Sail
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	R. P. Craven	July 14, 1903.
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	Aug. 14, "
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	W. E. Craven	Sept. 13, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

1256c

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations.	Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing Dates.
FOR FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	J. Goto	SATURDAY, 11th July.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 12th July.
FOR ANPING	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Sato	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
FOR TAMSUI	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves.	

* Via SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

† All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

‡ Steamers will go alongside the Co's Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Kaitumai to land all passengers and cargo.

§ By the Co's steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

¶ For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

1379c

Shipping—Steamers.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE Splendid New Steel Twin Screw Steamer
"KWONG CHOW,"
1,474 Tons, Captain Walker, leaves HONGKONG for CANTON at 8.30 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, returning to Hongkong the following days leaving CANTON at 5 P.M. Unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Ship lighted throughout by Electricity.
Passage Fare, \$4 Single Journey.
Meals \$1 each.
The Company's Wharf is West of the Hongkong Harbour Master's Office.

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1903. 1322c

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK,"
Captain Rafferty, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 8th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1903. 1371c

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"GLENARRY,"
Captain Willy, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th July.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1903. 1751c

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1903. About
"MACDUFF" 15th July.
"SAINT BEDE" 25th July.
"ORO" To follow.
"MOGUL" "
"SATSUMA" "
For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1903. 1339d

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR NEW

YORK VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"VERONA,"
Captain H. N. Spiesen, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 25th July.
For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. 1701c

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivaled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship. Captain. Tons. Sailing Date.

ROSETTA MARU N. Tate 3,876 SATURDAY, 11th July, at 11 A.M.

ROHILLA MARU E. P. Bishop 3,869 SATURDAY, 18th July, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

K. NAKASHIMA, Manager.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1711c

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LOONGSANG,"
Captain G. S. Weigall, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4.30 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First Class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1903. 1795c

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAI TAN,"
Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1799c

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1794c

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"VARRA,"
Captain Sellier, will be despatched for the above Ports, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1903. 1704c

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI,"
Captain SAMUEL BELL SMITH.

DAILY Departure from Hongkong to Macao at 7.30 A.M., from Macao to Hongkong at 2 P.M., SUNDAY included.
1st Class fare (including cabin and servant), \$3; return ticket, \$5.
2nd Class, \$1.50; return ticket, \$2.50.
3rd Class, \$1.
Steage, \$0.50.
Superior cabin accommodation.
Wharf in Hongkong, opposite Central Market; at Macao, C. M. S. N. Company's Wharf.
For Freight, &c., apply to—
SAM WANG & CO., LD.,
81, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1903. 1697c

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE Fast and Commodious Steamship

"WING CHAI,"
will leave her wharf, opposite Central Market, EVERY SUNDAY (during the Summer Months) at 8.30 A.M. returning at 8 P.M. or later.
FARE.—Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner (either on Board or at Macao Hotel) \$5. A Maisted for Sea Bathing is provided and Bathing Clothes, &c., provided at a reasonable rate.
SAM WANG & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. 1714c

KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

THE Steamship

"PAK KONG,"
Captain W. Moore Mason.
Departures from HONGKONG to MACAO, Daily, at 7 A.M. SUNDAY included. Departures from MACAO to HONGKONG, Daily, about 2 P.M. SUNDAY included.
Special Trip every Sunday leaving Hongkong at 8 A.M. Macao 5.30 P.M.
This Steamer is the fastest and has Superior Cabin Accommodation.
FARES:
1st Class, (Single) \$1.00
2nd " " " " .50
3rd " " " " .25
Meals on Board " 1.00
Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the
KWONG WAN STEAMBOAT CO.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1903. 1786c

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

司公限有船輪華中

FOR MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"ATHOLL,"
Captain Porter, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at Noon.
For Freight, apply at the Company's Office, 35, Queen's Road Central, and Floor.
J. S. VAN BUREN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1903. 1436c

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILOONG,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1903. 1797c

Entinuations.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THERAPION No. 1

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kilmor, Robert, Robert, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the urinary organs, especially in cases of cystitis, urethritis, and other diseases of the bladder and ureters. It is a powerful diuretic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 2 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the blood, especially in cases of scurvy, chlorosis, and other diseases of the blood. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 3 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the digestive organs, especially in cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 4 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the respiratory organs, especially in cases of bronchitis, asthma, and other diseases of the lungs and throat. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 5 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the nervous system, especially in cases of neuritis, neuralgia, and other diseases of the nerves. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 6 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the skin, especially in cases of eczema, psoriasis, and other diseases of the skin. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 7 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the eyes, especially in cases of conjunctivitis, keratitis, and other diseases of the eyes. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 8 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the ears, especially in cases of otitis media, otitis externa, and other diseases of the ears. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 9 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the nose, especially in cases of rhinitis, sinusitis, and other diseases of the nose. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 10 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the throat, especially in cases of pharyngitis, tonsillitis, and other diseases of the throat. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 11 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the chest, especially in cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the chest. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 12 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the abdomen, especially in cases of gastritis, enteritis, and other diseases of the abdomen. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 13 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the pelvis, especially in cases of proctitis, cystitis, and other diseases of the pelvis. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 14 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the genital organs, especially in cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, and other diseases of the genital organs. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 15 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the reproductive organs, especially in cases of sterility, impotence, and other diseases of the reproductive organs. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 16 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the endocrine system, especially in cases of diabetes, thyroiditis, and other diseases of the endocrine system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 17 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the immune system, especially in cases of tuberculosis, leprosy, and other diseases of the immune system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 18 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the circulatory system, especially in cases of atherosclerosis, hypertension, and other diseases of the circulatory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 19 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the respiratory system, especially in cases of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other diseases of the respiratory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 20 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the digestive system, especially in cases of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer, and other diseases of the digestive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 21 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the urinary system, especially in cases of chronic cystitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 22 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the reproductive system, especially in cases of chronic prostatitis, orchitis, and other diseases of the reproductive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 23 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the endocrine system, especially in cases of chronic thyroiditis, diabetes, and other diseases of the endocrine system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 24 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the immune system, especially in cases of chronic tuberculosis, leprosy, and other diseases of the immune system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 25 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the circulatory system, especially in cases of chronic atherosclerosis, hypertension, and other diseases of the circulatory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 26 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the respiratory system, especially in cases of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other diseases of the respiratory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 27 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the digestive system, especially in cases of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer, and other diseases of the digestive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 28 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the urinary system, especially in cases of chronic cystitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 29 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the reproductive system, especially in cases of chronic prostatitis, orchitis, and other diseases of the reproductive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 30 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the endocrine system, especially in cases of chronic thyroiditis, diabetes, and other diseases of the endocrine system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 31 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the immune system, especially in cases of chronic tuberculosis, leprosy, and other diseases of the immune system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 32 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the circulatory system, especially in cases of chronic atherosclerosis, hypertension, and other diseases of the circulatory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 33 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the respiratory system, especially in cases of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other diseases of the respiratory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 34 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the digestive system, especially in cases of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer, and other diseases of the digestive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 35 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the urinary system, especially in cases of chronic cystitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 36 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the reproductive system, especially in cases of chronic prostatitis, orchitis, and other diseases of the reproductive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 37 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the endocrine system, especially in cases of chronic thyroiditis, diabetes, and other diseases of the endocrine system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 38 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the immune system, especially in cases of chronic tuberculosis, leprosy, and other diseases of the immune system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 39 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the circulatory system, especially in cases of chronic atherosclerosis, hypertension, and other diseases of the circulatory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 40 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the respiratory system, especially in cases of chronic bronchitis, emphysema, and other diseases of the respiratory system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 41 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the digestive system, especially in cases of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer, and other diseases of the digestive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 42 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the urinary system, especially in cases of chronic cystitis, pyelitis, and other diseases of the urinary system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 43 is a remarkable remedy for the treatment of the reproductive system, especially in cases of chronic prostatitis, orchitis, and other diseases of the reproductive system. It is a powerful tonic, and its use is attended with the most beneficial results.

THERAPION No. 44 is a

High Class
Gentlemen's
Outfitters.

EVERYTHING
UP TO DATE.
28, Queen's Road.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,

General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

High Class
Gentlemen's
Outfitters.

FAMED FOR
SHIRTS.
28, Queen's Road.

STYLISH DRESSMAKING.

COSTUMES MADE UP IN THE LATEST FASHIONS
OF PARIS, LONDON AND NEW YORK.

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTING AND
GENERAL SUPERVISION.

EVERY KIND OF GARMENT MADE FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.

HIGH CLASS DRAPERS.

34, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong.

July 3rd.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.